

# JAPAN IN STATE OF WAR WITH AUSTRIA

Severance of Relations Complete—Wilson Proclaims Neutrality.

## SHELLING BEGUN BY MIKADO'S WARSHIPS

Heaviness of Roads of Kiaochow, After Summer Rains, Deters Land Attack.

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation of neutrality, recognizing that "a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary."

The proclamation followed formal notification to the United States by Ambassador Dumba, of Austria-Hungary, that diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan had been severed. No reference was made to any declaration of war.

Aug. 27. The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Muller de Strozgny, was seen today, following the handing of passports to Vienna on Tuesday by the Japanese Ambassador there on receipt of Japan's declaration of war against Germany. Austria-Hungary's ambassador, Baron Muller de Strozgny, was seen today, following the handing of passports to Vienna on Tuesday by the Japanese Ambassador there on receipt of Japan's declaration of war against Germany.

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# GERMANS FINE A TOWN.

London, Aug. 27.—The Germans have imposed a fine of \$300,000 on the Belgian town of Charleroi.

London, Aug. 28.—A Boulogne dispatch to "The Standard" says that the town of Tournai, capital of the Department of Hainaut, Belgium, occupied by the Germans, was compelled to pay an indemnity of \$100,000 within an hour, the Burgomaster being held as a hostage until the money was paid.

# BRITAIN PRAISES BELGIAN HEROISM

Parliament Asks George V to Express Admiration to King Albert.

## REDMOND JOINS IN EULOGY OF NATION

Lord Crewe Says Kaiser Will Be Made to Pay to the Utmost Farthing.

London, Aug. 27.—On Premier Asquith's motion, the House of Commons adopted today an address to King George V, praying his Majesty to convey to the King of Belgium an expression of the admiration of Parliament of Belgium's heroic resistance to the German invasion.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, each in turn paid high tribute to Belgian bravery, and the House carried the motion with enthusiasm.

"The war, which is now shaking to the foundations the European system, originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern," said Premier Asquith. "We strove with our might, as every one now knows, to prevent its outbreak. That was no longer possible, we strove to limit its area."

"It was only when we were confronted with the choice between keeping or breaking our solemn obligations in the discharge of a binding trust and a shameful subservience to naked force that we threw away the scabbard. We do not regret our decision."

"The issue was one which no self-respecting nation, certainly none bred and nurtured like ourselves in this ancient state, could ever have declined. We were bound by obligations, plain and paramount, to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state."

Never Was Greater Heroism.

"Belgium had no interests of her own to serve, save and except the one supreme and overriding interest of her state, great or little, which is worthy of the name, the preservation of her integrity and her national life."

"Never, I venture to say, has this duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged, more courageously and heroically discharged, than during the last few weeks by the Belgian King and the Belgian people."

"They have faced without flinching, against almost insuperable odds, the horrors of invasion, devastation, spoliation and outrage. They have stubbornly withstood and successfully rebuffed the inrush, wave after wave, of a gigantic and overwhelming force. The scene of their valiant resistance will always be the theme of one of the most inspiring chapters in the annals of history."

"The Belgians have won for themselves immortal glory, which belongs to a people who prefer freedom to ease and security to life itself. We are proud of their alliance and their friendship. We salute them with respect and honor. We are with them heart and soul because, by their valiant defense at the same time two great causes—the independence of small states and the sanctity of international obligations."

The House of Commons, in the name of this United Kingdom and the whole empire, that they can count to the end on our whole-hearted and unflinching support."

Kaiser Will Have to Pay.

John Redmond, on behalf of the Irish nation, said:

"In no quarter of the world has the heroic and self-sacrificing people excited more genuine enthusiasm and admiration than it has within the borders of Ireland."

Moving in the House of Lords the same address of sympathy to Belgium, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Privy Seal, declared:

"Acts have been committed on the Belgian soil contrary to all the laws and usages of war. Spies, or, at least, persons who have been charged with spying, have been employed to pay for their traitorous methods to the utmost torturing."

Grey Praises Lichnowsky.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, paid a tribute to Prince Charles Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador to Great Britain, in the House of Commons this afternoon, saying that the diplomat had worked to the end for peace, but the real authority at Berlin did not rest with him or those like him.

Sir Edward reiterated that the government decided on August 2 that Great Britain could remain neutral as long as Germany should respect the neutrality of Belgium. Ambassador Lichnowsky had strongly urged the government to take a decision, but the Foreign Secretary said that would have been impossible without England becoming a consenting party to the violation of a treaty and to a German invasion of Belgium.

Keir Hardie Causes Scene.

James Keir Hardie, Socialist member of the House, who is the only consistent supporter of peace remaining in the House, caused a scene during the Foreign Secretary's announcement. He demanded to know whether the German government had repudiated the ambassador's suggestions, and whether any had been made to find out how far the German government would have agreed to his suggestions.

Members cried out: "Sit down!" "I do not want to have a misunderstanding," said Sir Edward Grey, replied. "The German Ambassador did not make any suggestions different from those of his government."

W. M. R. Fringle, Liberal, asked whether Mr. Keir Hardie had not previously represented that these proposals had been actually made by the German government. To this the Foreign Secretary replied:

"That is not of the reasons why I thought it desirable to answer explicitly."

No Spies Shot in England.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, stated this afternoon that no spies had been shot in England. There have been rumors that many persons in the secret employ of Germany had been executed.

Legislature of Barbados, having voted \$100,000 as a contribution to the expenses of the righteous war, being urged by the House of Commons, the Colonial Office has suggested that the colony would be most acceptable in the form of sugar.

"The Bankers' Magazine" declares that from July 30 to July 31, the depreciation in the London Stock Exchange dealt in on the London Stock Exchange dealt in was \$188,000,000 (\$180,000,000), the fall being greatest in British and foreign funds.

# KAISER AND KING IN WAR DISPUTE

Emperor Publishes Royal Telegrams and Is Accused of Suppression in an Effort to Besmirch England in the Eyes of France.

London, Aug. 27.—The "Allgemeine Zeitung" of August 20 published a series of telegrams exchanged between King George V, the German Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador in London, just before the outbreak of the war. The object is to give the impression that Great Britain offered to guarantee the neutrality of France with the British army and navy if Germany would refrain from attacking France and would confine German support of Austria to operations against Russia.

Before quoting these dispatches it is necessary to state that the British Foreign Office has given an explicit assurance that the dispatches, as published in the "Allgemeine Zeitung," are misleading for two reasons. First, that Prince Lichnowsky is made totally to misrepresent a conversation with Sir Edward Grey, and second, that the telegram from Sir Edward Grey, which the latter sent to Berlin, explaining Prince Lichnowsky's misunderstanding, has been deliberately suppressed in the "Allgemeine Zeitung's" reprint of the correspondence.

The correspondence opens with a telegram from Prince Henry of Prussia to King George V dated July 30. He says he has given the Kaiser the King's message and adds that Emperor William, "who is very worried," is doing his utmost to meet King George's wishes. Prince Henry speaks of reports received from Russia and France regarding the military preparations alleged to have been adopted by those two powers, and adds:

"While we have taken no measures of any kind, it is thought we may be compelled to do so if our neighbors go on with them. That would mean a European war. If you really and sincerely wish to prevent this fearful catastrophe, may I propose to you to use your influence in France and also on Russia that they remain neutral. In my opinion, this would be of the greatest service."

King George replied to Prince Henry on the same day:

"Thanks for your telegram. I am very glad to hear of Emperor William's endeavors to unite with Czar Nicholas for the maintenance of peace. I have the most earnest desire that such an irreparable misfortune as a European war may be prevented. My government is doing its best to get Russia and France to postpone further military preparations if Austria contents herself with the occupation of Belgrade and neighboring Serbian territory as a pledge for satisfactory settlement of her claims, while other countries will simultaneously stop their preparations for war. I trust that Emperor William will use his great influence to persuade Austria to accept this proposal. He would in this way show that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe. Please assure Emperor William that I am doing and shall continue to do everything in my power to keep the peace of Europe."

On July 31 the Kaiser telegraphed to the British King, saying that King George's proposals agreed with his own ideas, but that he had just had news that Czar Nicholas had decided the mobilization of the Russian army and fleet.

King George replied August 1, saying that he had telegraphed to the Czar, expressing his willingness to do all in his power to further a resumption of negotiations between the powers concerned.

On the same day Prince Lichnowsky sent the following dispatch to the German Imperial Chancellor:

"Sir Edward Grey has just called me up on the telephone and asked me if I thought I could declare that we would not attack the French if France remained neutral in a German-Russian war. I said I thought I could assume responsibility for this."

The German Emperor telegraphed to King George, August 1:

"I have just received a communication of your government offering French neutrality under Great Britain's guarantee. To this offer was attached the question whether, under these conditions, Germany would refrain from attacking France. For technical reasons, my mobilization, which already this afternoon was ordered on two fronts, eastward and westward, must proceed according to the preparations made. Counter orders cannot be given, as your telegram, unfortunately, came too late. But if France offers me her neutrality, which must be guaranteed by the English army and navy, I shall, of course, refrain from an attack on France and employ my troops elsewhere. I hope France will not get nervous. The troops on my frontier are just being stopped by telegram and telephone from crossing the French frontier."

On the same day King George telegraphed to the Kaiser:

"In reply to your telegram, which has just come, I believe there must be a misunderstanding about a suggestion which was made in the course of a friendly conversation between Prince Lichnowsky and Sir Edward Grey when they were discussing how a real conflict between the German and French armies might be avoided as long as there was a possibility of an agreement being reached between Austria-Hungary and Russia. Sir Edward Grey will be seeing Prince Lichnowsky tomorrow morning to ascertain if there is a misunderstanding on his side."

Prince Lichnowsky then telegraphed to the Imperial Chancellor:

"Sir Edward Grey's suggestions, which arise from a desire to create the possibility of a lasting neutrality on the part of England, were adopted without previous consultation with France and without knowledge of our mobilization, and have meanwhile been abandoned as being absolutely without any prospect of success."

The British Foreign Office states that Prince Lichnowsky's telegram of August 1 was based upon a complete misunderstanding of the subject of conversation. It was, in fact, a serious professional blunder, of which the only explanation can be that Prince Lichnowsky, who was himself working sincerely and seriously for an Austro-Russian settlement, was not equal to the strain imposed upon him.

There was no question of French neutrality in the event of a Russo-German war. Sir Edward Grey was merely making one last desperate effort to see whether Germany could be induced to remain neutral if England secured the neutrality of France.

Immediately after the telephone conversation, which took place at 11:30 in the morning of August 1, there was an official conversation with Prince Lichnowsky, in which it was plainly pointed out, the British Foreign Office states, that what would be a casus foederis (matter of compact) for Germany must imply a casus foederis for France; that if Germany fought, France must fight also. Prince Lichnowsky, it is asserted, at once said he had been under a misapprehension and telegraphed to Berlin a correction of his previous telegram.

His second telegram has simply been suppressed, and the German government has published the German Ambassador's inaccurate dispatch, in another attempt to give proof of British perfidy and of Germany's alleged eagerness to accept any proposal making for peace.

# VON DER GOLTZ IS BELGIAN GOVERNOR GO TO SWITZERLAND

German Emperor Appoints Baron von Sandt as Chief Administrator.

London, Aug. 27.—The Marconi Wireless Telegram Company to-night received the following German official wireless dispatch:

"Field Marshal Von der Goltz, who has been entrusted by the Emperor with the administration of that part of Belgium in the possession of Germany, has left for Belgium, to enter upon his duties as Governor General. The civil administration has been entrusted to the president of the Government Board at Aix-la-Chapelle, Baron von Sandt, on whom the title of Excellency has been conferred. He will be known as the Chief Administrator."

A list of minor officials also is given in the message, which says that further appointments will be made to the engineering and public works departments.

The King of Bavaria, the dispatch continues, "has left for the western theatre of war."

"The former consul general at Tangier reports that the bulk of the German army has arrived with that object in view at Valencia, Durazzo and Scutari."

# ROYAL CHILDREN GO TO SWITZERLAND

Emperor Sends Children of the Murdered Archduke to Neutral Country.

By J. DE VITTE.

Geneva, Aug. 27.—The Emperor of Austria has sent the children of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Switzerland, to remain during the war. They arrived this morning at Rorschach, on Lake Constance, at the chateau of Warting. It is the property of the Duke of Parma, who has taken up his residence there with the duchess, and they will take care of the orphaned children.

# TURKEY SEEKS TO ROUSE ALBANIANS

Rome, Aug. 27.—A telegram from Valona says that Turkey is urging the Albanians to aid Germany and Austria against Serbia and Montenegro. Emigrants have arrived with that object in view at Valona, Durazzo and Scutari.

# STRICKEN ANTWERP LAUGHS AT WOES

Population Regains Its Old Cheerfulness After Zeppelin Raid.

## DIPLOMATS HAVE NARROW ESCAPES

Report to Washington Says Bombs Exploded Near Hotel of Legation Secretary.

By J. DE GRUYTER.

Special Correspondent of "New York Tribune" and "London Standard."

Rosendael, Holland, Aug. 26.—(Delivered by cable.)

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# Making a virtue of necessity

The reason we do not sell waste space along with usable space is that we have none to sell.

The tenant who locates in the Equitable is not arbitrarily shouldered with five or ten or twenty per cent. of space which he cannot use.

Equitable interiors are so efficiently distributed that we are under no compulsion to sell the fat of waste with the lean of utility.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

# Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

To Ease Strain in England! Asquith Promises More News

London, Aug. 27.—Replying in the House of Commons to questions regarding the censorship, Premier Asquith said: "The government and military authorities recognize to the full the strain which is being placed upon the public, and more especially on the relations of those on active service by the security of information from the front. We will do all in our power to relieve the strain on the Official Press Bureau, the mouthpiece through which communications relative to the progress of the military and naval operations are made public by the Admiralty and War Office and other departments concerned."

"The principle upon which information is given to the public is that all information which can be given without prejudice to the public interest shall be given fully and given at once. This has been done and will be done. The Director of the Bureau has access for consultative purposes to the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, and in matters of special doubt to myself."

"As to the censorship of press cables and of other press information, the difficulty of defining a general standard is not believed to be insuperable, though it is evidently great, having regard to size of the staff required to deal with enormous number of press cables which are daily dispatched and received. Every effort has been made and will be made to consult the legitimate expectations of the press and public and to harmonize them with naval and military considerations."

"The Daily Chronicle" in an editorial on the censorship says England will not tolerate scanty, evasive news and points out that while white rumors fly over Great Britain, causing alarm, the French people are given more information, and even in Germany, where the press is under an iron heel, it gives more official news than is accorded to the English public.

"The eccentricities of the censorship in London," "The Chronicle" adds, "are causing a great deal of irritation and provoking unnecessary misunderstanding and bad feeling in America. The American press considers that the censors are incompetent and that they discriminate unfairly between one paper and another. These impressions are ill-founded but the delays in censoring messages and the different ways in which the censors carry out their duties give rise to them."

# Germany Must Weaken Line to Meet Russia, Says Expert

Paris, Aug. 27.—General de La Croix, the military critic of "Le Temps," writes as follows:

"In judging of the actual situation one must, before all, not separate the events which are unrolling upon the Franco-Belgian frontier and the conflict which is going on between Germany and Russia. The Russians are advancing in Eastern Prussia and Galicia, and they are far from having all their forces in the movement because of the immensity of their country."

"Germany, which is moving the majority of her forces against us and attacking with extreme violence because of the urgency of her situation, is in great danger. She must transfer a part of her army now engaged against France and send it against Russia. We must hold fast, no matter what the sacrifice, and prevent the realization of Germany's plan to withdraw part of her troops."

"Our army in the north must not be content to defend, but, when the moment arrives, it must again take the offensive. By our offensive, we will be able to know that Germany is stripping our front, and, as resistance before us becomes less, we will push forward."

# First German Blockade Runner Sails as English Await Her

The first German blockade runner to leave this port since war was declared between Germany and the allied powers got under way last night for the open sea. She is the old Hamburg-American steamship Gracia, which, for many years has been in the Atlantic service of the company, operating between New York and West Indian ports.

The Gracia is one of the smallest vessels of the Hamburg-American fleet, Captain Breithaupt brought her in from Haiti on August 2, but a new master, Captain Mettenich, was in command last night when she left her pier. Her cargo is destined for one or more of the German cruisers in Southern waters, according to report.

News of her clearance and departure have been sent by wireless to the navy and the Lancaster and Essex, and although she may try to slip out under cover of darkness, it is believed that one of the three British warships will eventually capture or sink her. Her cargo is destined for one or more of the German cruisers in Southern waters, according to report.

On her way down the bay the Gracia stopped near the battleship Florida and was boarded by a naval officer, who inspected her cargo and examined her manifest and clearance papers.

It is thought that once outside the Hook she will steam down the coast, keeping within the three-mile limit of the United States shore. It followed by the cruisers she has no opportunity of getting away.

# Germans Trying Every Means to Influence Newspapers

London, Aug. 27.—In view of the efforts being made by the German government to influence the Argentine opinion the following is an example of German official methods of distributing and decorating news: Among the German dispatches was the following official message sent on August 17 by a German agent to the Argentine press:

"The Gracia, however, left her pier in the North River last night at 8:30 o'clock and steamed slowly down the bay to Tompkinsville, with no lights showing except those on her foremast and the port and starboard lights on the bridge."

British shipping men assert that the Gracia will not be able to get outside the three-mile limit, as the Royal Mail steamship Arcadia, in last night from Liverpool, reported that the British second class battleship Glory was off the Long Island coast about thirty miles from Sandy Hook at 11 a. m. yesterday.

The Gracia will have a problem getting away from the battleship and the cruiser Lancaster and Essex, which are said to be waiting for her to come out.

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Germany has sent a special representative here to organize a press service, as the lack of German war news is considered detrimental to the influence Germany wishes to exercise in Italy.

Serious difficulty is being encountered in obtaining from Switzerland permission to use the telephone through her territory. This is the only line connecting Berlin with Milan.